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1—Mrs. Peter Oleson of Cloquet, Minn., one of the women leaders who made a distinct impression on the Democratic national convention. 2—Unable to procure laborers, girls and business men assist in street repair at Petaluma, Cal. 3—Czecho-Slovaks from the U. S. with "Old Glory" wildly acclaimed in the streets of Prague.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Columbia Wills to Have Editor as a Guide During Next Four Years.

VIEWED AS GOOD EXPERIMENT

An Apathetic Campaign Likely to Warm Up—Doings of Republican Leaders—Trade Restrictions With Russia Lifted — Mexico More Tranquil—Spa Conference and Foreign Affairs.

By E. F. CLIPSON.

America, ever resourceful and willing to try anything once, has shown the spirit of true democracy by going to various professions for its presidents. The first one was a civil engineer, and since his time the White House has been occupied by lawyers, diplomats, professional politicians, a planter, soldiers, a tailor, two college presidents, one of whom also preached a little, and the other of whom practiced law a little, and several others who at various times in their careers were identified with trail blazing, farming, legislating and the law. Now the supreme experiment is to be tried, for Ohio, mother of presidents, has produced twins, and, singularly enough, both are newspaper men. The claim has long come from various sources that the newspapers run the country, so nothing is more logical than an editor as chief executive.

Barring accidents or the totally unexpected, either Editor Harding or Editor Cox will sit in the presidential chair March 4, 1921. The consensus of opinion gathered from public expressions and the news of the day, is that it is an experiment worth trying. No very pronounced evidences of worship for either candidate seem manifest as yet in the great body of the electorate, but that is a condition in keeping with the editorial personality and may easily change as the campaign warms up. Until the day of signed news articles and editorials changed the condition slightly, the newspaper man has always been a somewhat submerged—voluntarily submerged — personality. He has been a most potent leader and director in his quiet way, but seldom for him the heroic role. He has created many heroes, but little hero worship has come to him. His ideals would not admit of it. Cincinnatus patiently plowing is more ideal in the general newspaper creed than Cincinnatus leading armies.

Now the editor gets in front of instead of behind the calcium's bright glare. The public will, metaphorically, see two editors at least, stripped to their very souls; but as each has had some stripping in state politics the ordeal will be less severe. Also, the professional halo makers, in this case the political managers of the two candidates, will soon be enlarging upon the nobility of the editorial calling and the self-sacrificing qualities which it entails. Already the halos are in the molds and before November it is safe to assert, both candidates will be heroes to their respective followers, although at present they are just level-headed representative citizens, with considerable edge in ability over the average. The exaltation will extend, in some degree, to the whole newspaper profession, and some there are who think this will not be a good thing. Anyway, after next March the people will have an opportunity to see how an editor, who never fails to tell how the country should be run, will run it himself.

The aftermath of the Democratic convention has not been greatly dissimilar to that of the Republican conclave. The bulk of party sentiment, with the exception of the naturally disgruntled, seems inclined to abide by Governor Cox, just as the bulk of Republican sentiment abides by Senator Harding. Bean spillers have been active in both parties and Nicholas Murray Butler, in his attacks on the forces of corruption, did not say any more, indeed not as much, as William Jennings Bryan, in post-convention utterances, has said along the same strain. If, with these two notable exceptions, the start of the campaign seems apathetic, there is plenty of time for it to warm up.

Republican leaders meeting in Chicago the day after the Democratic national convention, decided to make the Illinois city the principal headquarters of the party and to wage the campaign largely west of the Alleghenies. The nomination of Cox came as a surprise to the leaders as they had planned a campaign against McAdoo. They announced, however, that the issues would not be materially affected, the chief fight being centered on the League of Nations, with Democratic conduct of the war and reconstruction a secondary issue. It was also decided to frown upon any attempt to introduce the wet and dry question into the national campaign or to make the personality of the candidates a prominent factor. Independence of action, but at the same time the fullest co-operation between the national committee and the senatorial and congressional committees is planned, with the national committee keeping out of all state rows such as those in Illinois and Missouri. The well-known ability of Governor Cox as a campaigner may cause Senator Harding to depart from his announced intention to stick principally to front-yard receptions, if the former goes on the stump.

Announcement by the state department of the United States of the lifting of trade restrictions with Russia came unexpectedly. Since Secretary of State Colby had stated just before his departure for San Francisco that no action was of immediate prospect, it is regarded as a recently adopted policy. The announcement expressly states that no recognition of the soviet government is implied and that individuals and corporations trading with Russia must do so at their own risk and are not to expect assistance or protection from consular authorities; also that the post office department will be unable to accept mail to soviet Russia and that goods cannot be forwarded by parcel post. Materials for war purposes continue under the ban and the state department will continue to refuse passports for Russia. The announcement means in effect that persons or corporations desiring to trade with Russia may do so by dealing with soviet agents in the United States or in other countries. The state department warns American citizens against the risks incident to the acceptance of commodities or other values which may later be brought into question. It is explained that the United States does not recognize the validity of industrial or commercial concessions granted by an existing Russian authority.

As a winding up of one of the problems growing out of the war, over $150,000,000 of property seized as enemy owned during the conflict, is now ready to be returned under qualifications provided for in the amendment to the trading with the enemy act, passed during the closing days of the last congress. Among those who may obtain the release of their property are American women who married alien enemies, enemy diplomats, aliens who were interned, citizens of new nations created from enemy territory by the treaty of peace, women of allied or neutral countries who married enemy subjects, and Americans who were forced to remain in Germany during the war. Property mistakenly seized will also be returned and American creditors are permitted to bring claims against enemy debtors whose property was seized.

Reports of banditry, but on a somewhat reduced scale, continue to filter in from Mexico. On the other hand come reports that Francisco Villa, has entered into an armistice with the new government and agreed to cease attacks on trains, garrisons and towns. This is in direct contravention of a manifesto issued a short time ago by ten of Villa's generals, including his chief of staff, and a number of civilians, that war on the new regime would be continued. The burden of the manifesto was that the Obregon and De La Huerta government is the product of a military coup and, attempting to establish itself with the same passions, jealousies, ambitions and mistakes as of old, will be impotent to restore peace in the country.

As pointing to an assurance, or one which the authorities are attempting to create, is the recent statement from Mexico City that the government is ready to protect the interests of business men in the republic whether they are Mexicans or foreigners. Mexico presents an appearance of improved tranquility, but the question whether it will continue is an open one. As an intimation of the degree of faith attaching to the promises of Villa and others of his kind, comes the goverument announcement that there will be no relaxing of vigilance against rebels.

The Spa conference, which has been endeavoring to fix the amount Germany shall pay in reparations, settle the disarmament question and other problems of the peace treaty, developed into a session of much difficulty. From the outset the allies showed an outwardly united front, with little apparent inclination toward leniency. Lloyd George especially showed a firm exterior and even a very peremptory attitude in dealing with the German delegates. Indications, however, were not lacking of internal dissension and indecision among the allies. The Germans sought to mitigate the provision of the treaty calling for disarmament and the reduction of their forces. Their claim was that internal conditions prevented their carrying out the terms of the clause in the time specified; also that in view of recent troubles and the danger of recurrence, and the Russian menace, it was unwise to do so. One stumbling block was over the question of rifles and small arms which the German soldiers carried to their homes after the conclusion of the war, an action abetted by the government and which, it has been charged, has been utilized by the German authorities as the basis for a big citizen military organization still very dangerous to the peace of Europe.

Internal friction among the allies, which it was sought to keep hidden, was due to disagreement over a division of reparations and the spoils of war. Italy, Serbia and Belgium have each claimed priorities, while the allotments to be made France and England have for some time constituted a delicate phase in the relations of those two countries and has affected the attitude toward them of the other allies. The allies delivered an ultimatum to the effect that Germany must disarm by Oct. 1, or suffer an occupation of her territory.

The Russian bolshevik menace looms more strongly over western Europe, with Poland reported not only weakening but in a state of near collapse under the red offensive and seeking an armistice. Germany thus becomes the barrier and is more strongly insistent on an amelioriation of the peace treaty which will permit her, instead of an army of 100,000 men, one of 200,000, or even considerably larger. The view has considerable support in England and France that the reds are at present more dangerous than an armed Germany and that it might be a good move to permit the Germans to keep larger military forces if in return they will dam the soviet tide. If Poland's condition is really so desperate as reported, it leaves General Wrangel, who is battling the bolsheviki from the Crimean peninsula northward, the reds' only opponent of importance. He recently has had some great successes, including the wiping out or capture of two Russian cavalry corps; but with Poland out of commission, the military machine which crumpled that country and also swept away Kolchak, Denikine and Semenoff, may be expected to make rather short work of Wrangel.

The advance of the Greek forces against the Turkish nationalists has been so rapid that resistance is said to have been largely overcome. A junction of the Greeks operating in the Smyrna area with others operating from Panderma on the Sea of Marmora, estimated to require 15 days, has been effected in 11 days. Mustapha Kemal, the Turk leader, is said to have been reduced to the necessity of conducting a guerrilla warfare. Americans throughout the war area are now said to be safe. A Fourth of July celebration was held by Americans in Constantinople to the accompaniment of British warships bombarding the nationalists at various points in the Bosphorus and Sea of Marmora.

PLANNING WARFARE ON RATS

Public Health Service Fears Possible Invasion of Bubonic Plague, Already In Mexican Gulf Ports.

Washington.—Methods of destroying and proofing against rats are outlined in literature prepared by the public health service for use by state and municipal health officers over the country in the campaign which they have been asked by Surgeon General Cumming to inaugurate in order to protect the nation against bubonic plague. The activity of the health service results from the appearance of the plague in Mexican and American gulf ports and points in the Mediterranean.

"Rat destruction," says the Health Service Bulletin, "can be accomplished by trapping, by poisoning and by using natural enemies, such as certain breeds of cats and dogs. To insure the success of these measures it is necessary to curtail the rat food supply by properly disposing of garbage and table refuse, and by preventing rats from gaining access to such foods as is contained in pantries, groceries, markets, stables and the like.

"Highly savored articles, such as cheese and toasted bacon, will more quickly attract rats than will food without odor; but the idea that a rat can be enticed into a trap by the employment of bait more appetizing than the surrounding food supply is fallacious. To the rat, food supply is a question of availability, and preference is secondary."

2,000,000 RUBLES FOR HEAD OF FALSE CZAR.

London.—The Soviet government is offering a reward of 2,000,000 rubles for the head of a man claiming to be Czar Nicholas II. of Russia, according to information received by the Jewish correspondence Bureau.

The advices say the claimant, who is in Siberia, has raised a considerable following. In accounting for his escape from the hands of the Bolsheviki, he asserts it was a servant impersonating the Czar who was killed at Yekaterinburg, where the Czar and his family are understood to have been executed.

GERMANS SALUTE THE FRENCH FLAG

Then March Away Singing "Deutchland Ueber Alles"

A BIT OF BERLIN SARCASM

French Officer Pleased With Saluting By Soldiers—Dumfounded At Their Subsequent Action.

Berlin.—Dr. Haniel von Haimhausen, under secretary of foreign affairs, with Herr Moll, counselor of the government, representing the prefect of police, paid a personal visit to the French Embassy to express official regret over the removal on Wednesday of a French flag hoisted over the French Embassy in honor of Bastile Day. Herr Moll announced the arrest of the guilty person.

Later a company of Reichswehr with an officer at the head, filed past the embassy portico, which was filled with French officers. The soldiers turned and stood at attention while the tricolor was hoisted. They then marched away singing "Deutschland Uber Alles," the crowd and the police guards joined in the singing.

In the forenoon the police cleared the Kaiserplatz Square, where the French Embassy is situated, and barred the entire space between the Brandenburg Gate and Under der Linden as far as Wilhelmstrasse to civilians. Pending the arrival of Dr von Haniel von Haimhausen and Herr Moll the crowds outside the cordon had learned of the proposed salute of the French flag by the German troops and there were cries of "Shame" as the saluting company approached the embassy.

Two French sailors hoisted the tricolor over the building. It had been recovered when the youth who removed it was arrested at the home of his parents in Steglitz. The youth, whose name is Paul Karzeminski, is a locksmith's apprentice. The Reichswehr saluting force had not actually left the embassy precincts when the men broke lustily into "Deutschland Uber Alles." The French officer who apparently had been pleased with the military precision and the correctness with which the apology had been carried out up to that moment, seemed dumfounded. They lingered for a moment on the roof and portico engaged in excited conversation and then disappeared into the embassy building.

When the crowds in Unter den Linden heard the troops singing there were vociferous "Bravos" from the people, who then took up the melody which swelled into a mighty chorus.

No information has been vouchsafed as to whether the French Embassy will formally protest against the conduct of the saluting company in singing "Deutschland Uber Alles" or because of the fact that the saluting party wore fatigue uniforms.

After the ceremony three French naval officers on leaving the embassy in an automobile were loudly hissed by the crowds.

Agree To Coal Protocol.

Spa, Belgium.—The German representatives signed the coal protocol, drawn up by the Allied representatives, thereby settling one of the most difficult questions which has come up in the present discussion. Signatures were affixed on the document after a four-hour session at the Villa Fraineuse, one hour of which was spent by the Germans in a cabinet consultation in an adjoining room.

FRENCH FORCES MOVE IN SYRIA.

Eighty Battalions, With Tanks And Airplanes, Start For Aleppo.

London. — The French have begun operations in Syria, moving toward Aleppo and Damascus, according to a report printed in the London Times.

Advices have been received in London, says the London Times, that the French on Wednesday sent a 24-hour ultimatum to Feisal, King of Syria, demanding his acquiescence in the French mandate for Syria and also in the adoption of French as the official language and French currency as the currency of Syria.

On Thursday, at the expiration of the 24 hours, says the Times, the French opened hostilities in two columns, one directed against Aleppo and the other against Damascus.

BELA KUN GOES TO RUSSIA.

Former Hungarian Dictator And Communists In Prisoners' Convoy.

Vienna.—Bela Kun, former dictator of Hungary, and all the Communists whose extradition has been demanded by Hungary, left Vienna for Russia, by way of Germany, in a prisoners' convoy.

The thistle and the caterpillar have been eliminated from New Zealand by the English sparrow.

ALASKA PLANES ON 9,000-MILE JUMP

Leave Mitchell Field, L. I., for Nome Alaska

FOUR IN THE EXPEDITION

Flight Is To Blaze The Way For An Aerial Route To Northwest Corner Of The American Continent.

Mineola, N. Y.—Four army airplanes, comprising the Alaskan flying expedition, left Mitchell Field, L. I., at 12:33 o'clock Thursday afternoon on a 9,000-mile round-trip flight to Nome, Alaska—one of the longest and most difficult air trips ever attempted in the Western Hemisphere.

The expedition was started on its historic flight by Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, director of the army Air Service operations, who came here from Washington to give the "take-off" signal. While weather conditions were not ideal for flying, the pilots were assured by the government Weather Bureau that general weather conditions for the first 350-mile leg, to Erie, Pa., would be good.

The expedition, which is headed by Capt. St. Clair Street, United States Air Service, is expected to make the pioneer trip to Nome and return in approximately 45 days.

On reaching its Alaskan destination the expedition will fly 100 miles to Cape Prince of Wales, which will bring it within 50 miles of the continent of Asia.

The flight is to blaze the way for an aerial route to the northwest corner of the American Continent, according to Army Air Service officials, for possible military use and conducting of an aerial survey of former inaccessible areas in Alaska. Data for the establishment of an air mail route to the interior of Alaska will also be obtained, as well as information that will be valuable for the development of commercial air routes into the Far North.

Before the machines "took off" Captain Street was handed messages of congratulation to carry to Explorer Roald Amundsen, who is expected to arrive at Nome in August by way of the northeast passage, having circumnavigated the globe "north of 63." The messages are from Vilhjalmur Stefansson, president of the Explorers' Club, of New York; Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History, and officials of the Norwegian government.

The personnel of the expedition had been carefully selected. Captain Street, flight commander and pilot of No. 1 machine, has as observer and mechanician Sergt. Edmond Henriques.

Lieut. Clifford C. Nutt, pilot of No. 2 machine, is second in command, carrying as observer Lieut. Eric H. Nelson, engineer officer of the flight and also a pilot.

Lieut. C. H. Crumrine, photographic officer, pilot of No. 3 plane, had Sergeant Long as mechanican and observer, who was substituted for Sergt. A. T. Vierra, withdrawn from the flight assignment because of the early expiration of his enlistment.

Lieut. Ross Kirkpatrick, pilot of No. 4 machine, is information officer of the expedition and is accompanied by Master Electrician J. E. English as observer and mechanician.

16-YEAR-OLDS MARRY.

Proposed First At Age Of 11—Accepted, But Made To Wait.

Philadelphia.—After an engagement of five years, 16-year-old Matthew Brady led his 16-year-old fiancee, Mary Le Gent, to the altar of Mount Carmel Church, Third and Ritner streets, where the young couple were married. Their marriage was the climax of an unusual school-day romance.

Five years ago the boy formally proposed to Miss Le Gent and was accepted. From that day on he urged his young sweetheart to become his wife, but it was not until two weeks ago that she consented.

Before the marriage license was obtained, two weeks ago, it was necessary for Miss Le Gent's aunt to give her permission and for the mother of the youth to waive her right to protest.

RELIEVED OF BORDER DUTY.

Fourteenth Cavalry, There Eight Years, Going To Iowa.

Washington.—Relief of the Fourteenth Cavalry from duty on the Mexican border, where it has been for more than eight years, and its assignment to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, was announced by the War Department in connection with a new policy of shifting regiments on the border with those in the interior of the country.

It also was announced that the Third, Nineteenth and Thirty-first Infantry, which have been on the border from four to seven years, are to be replaced by other regiments that have never seen border service.

WIVES BUY CAR OF SUGAR.

Poughkeepsie's Need Supplied Through Flying Squadron Chief.

New York.—Armin W. Riley, Flying Squadron Chief, who as special assistant to Attorney-General Palmer is in charge of the sugar situation in the United States, arranged with a local refinery to send a carload of sugar to Poughkeepsie to be sold to housewives. The price of the sugar will not exceed 23 cents a pound, and may be 22½ cents a pound.

A LUSITANIA LIFE JACKET WITH A STRAND OF BLONDE HAIR PICKED UP.

Philadelphia.—A life jacket, silent remembrance of the tragic sinking of the Lusitania five years ago and bearing a strand of faded blonde hair, was picked up in the Delaware River.

The name of the ship the Germans torpedoed still remained, clear and distinct on the wave-beaten canvas, which has been adrift on the seas throughout three years of war and two of peace.

The life jacket, which was found by two railroad detectives, was covered with slime and seaweed, with one armstrap broken.

On one side were the words "life belt," and on the other in large black letters the inscription "Lusitania."

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

League Notified It Has Been Prolonged For A Year.

London.—Great Britain and Japan have notified the League of Nations that they have prolonged their treaty alliance for a year, according to the Daily Mail, at the same time pointing out that the terms of the treaty are in accord with the principles of the league.

The reason for the prolongation of the treaty, according to the Mail, is that Great Britain has not yet had an opportunity to consult with the dominions regarding a revision of the treaty which is necessitated by the elimination of German influence in the Far East.

CONVICTED; MAY LEAVE U. S.

Court Allows Felix Gouled To Go To To Poland.

New York.—Felix Gouled, convicted of defrauding the United States Government through contracts for army raincoats, will be permitted to go to Poland in the interests of his cotton goods business, through a decision by Judge Harland B. Howe, in the Federal District Court here. Gouled is at liberty on $25,000 bond pending decision by the Supreme Court as to legality of a seven-year sentence imposed upon him in October, 1918.

SEVEN MEN KILLED BY BLAST.

Workers Blown To Pieces When Dynamite Explodes In Quarry.

Paducah, Ky.—Seven men were killed instantly by a dynamite explosion at the rock quarries of the Katterjohn Construction Company at Cedar Bluff, Ky., 48 miles above Paducah.

The men were loading a heavy shot, preparatory to blasting. They had brought nearly five tons of explosive from the dynamite house. The cause of the explosion has not been determined. The men were blown to pieces. Bodies of two of them have not been found.

SENATOR SWANSON'S WIFE DIES.

Statesman At Bedside When End Came After Year's Illness.

Washington.—Mrs. Elizabeth Lyons Swanson, wife of Senator Swanson, of Virginia, died at the Swanson home in Washington. She had been ill for more than a year from a complication of diseases. Senator Swanson was at her bedside when she died. Mrs. Swanson was widely known through having served as hostess at a number of functions held in connection with the Jamestown Exposition in 1907, when Senator Swanson was serving as Governor of Virginia.

ODDS ON HARDING ASCEND.

Wall Street Firm Offers $50,000 At 2½ To 1.

New York. — The announcement has been made by James W. Ball & Co. that a prominent Stock Exchange firm had placed in their hands $50,000 to wager, in whole or in part, at odds of 2½ to 1, that Senator Harding would be elected President of the United States. The best odds heretofore prevailing have been 2 to 1. Another Stock Exchange firm offered to bet $10,000 on Cox to be elected, but demanded odds of 3 to 1.

TAFT GRAND TRUNK ARBITER.

Former President To Represent Road In Stock Transfer.

Montreal.—Former President William H. Taft, of the United States, has been appointed to represent the Grand Trunk Railroad System of the board of arbitration that is to determine the amount to be paid by the Dominion Government for the stock of the corporation. The announcement was made officially by Howard Kelly, president of the Grand Trunk, acting on behalf of the board of directors of the system.

C. AND O. CHAIRMAN DEAD.

Frank Trumbull Was Commanding Figure In Railroad World.

New York.—Frank Trumbull, chairman of the board of directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, died at his home at Santa Barbara, Cal., of heart trouble, according to advices received here. He was 62 years old.

HURRIES HOME TO DIE.

Georgian, His Neck Broken, Makes Last Trip From Frisco.

Athens, Ga.—Stanhope Irwin, of San Francisco, brother of Mayor Andrew Irwin, of Athens, reached this, his home town, in time to die after a hurried trip from San Francisco in a private car. Death was the result of a broken neck sustained in a fall at his California home. Realizing that he was fatally hurt, Irwin insisted that if possible he reach Athens before the end.

SHORT CUTS IN STATE NEWS

The Latest News From All Over the State

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

Charlottesville.—This city is to have a new industry. A New York firm, manufacturers of children's clothing, has decided to establish a branch plant here that will employ from 200 to 300 girls.

Fredericksburg. — The annual meeting of the Virginia Division, United Confederate veterans, will be held at Culpeper on August 10, in connection with the annual meeting of the Grand Camp of Confederates of Virginia.

Winchester.—Yellow transparent apples that are being shipped to New York are bringing from $4 to $4.50 per bushel, or about $13 a barrel, according to information received by growers here. This is said to be the highest price, so far as known, paid for this variety.

Lynchburg.—Rev. Dr. R. E. Elmore, five years pastor of the Tazewell Christian Church; seven years at First Church, Roancke, and for eight years pastor of Walnut Hills Christian Church, Cincinnati, has accepted a call to Phoenix, Ariz., to begin September 1.

Norfolk.—Desirability of a protective tariff on peanuts was the initial subject on the program of the first annual convention of the United Peanut Association of America, for which representative peanut men from all over the United States gathered here.

Lynchburg.—Although the Federal census gave Lynchburg an increase only of 463 in population in a decade, Commissioner D. L. Taylor, in making the city capitation assessment for 1920, found an increase of 582 capitations over last year. The new assessment is 7,239. Last year it was 6,657.

Suffolk.—Henry Churn, a plain-clothes officer of this city, was shot in the arm in an attempt to arrest William Jones, an alleged automobile thief. Jones, who is reported to have stolen the car in Newport News, is a soldier stationed at Camp Eustis, and after a strenuous struggle in the auto he was captured and placed in Suffolk jail.

Lynchburg. — In the Federal Court here James E. Garland, a Richmond-Clifton Forge run railway postal clerk, was found guilty of the charge of stealing a special delivery letter in the local postoffice and he was sentenced by the court to a year and a day in the Federal prison at Atlanta.

Lynchburg.—Marvin, the 9-year-old son of John W. Noel, while playing on a freight elevator in the Law Building, leaned out of the elevator, caught his head and had his neck broken. The boy's father, at work on a boiler in the building, had cautioned the lad several times during the afternoon to stay away from the lift. About 5 o'clock he missed the son, and found him caught, his head having stopped the car.

Charlottesville. — Miss Geneva Hodges, aged 18, eldest daughter of R. L. Hodges, a fireman, employed on the Chesapeake and Ohio yard in this city, was drowned in a pond at the foot of the spur near Millboro Springs. The body was taken to Clifton Forge. Mrs. Hodges and her two daughters were in the pond learning to swim. The younger daughter had on the wings used in swimming and began to sink. Her sister tried to help her, and she, too, began to sink in about twelve feet of water. The mother succeeded in getting the younger daughter out, but Miss Geneva went down and before help could be summoned was drowned.

Richmond.—Never before in the history of the Virginia State Fair Association has there been such a demand for space within the grounds as there has been this year. At this time there is not a space left in the large exhibition building, in the outer buildings and practically the only space left within the huge enclosure is that for a few lunch rooms, which will be grabbed up eagerly long before the date for the annual show rolls around. This year, as the public is already aware, the annual show will continue over a period of ten days instead of one week, as heretofore.

Charlottesville.—The total enrollment for the first term of the summer school at the University of Virginia has passed that for the first term of last summer by more than 100, and students are still being registered. The number now enrolled is 1,400—1,112 women and 288 men, the figure for men being the largest in the history of the school.

In the student body twenty-five States and three foreign countries are represented. Virginia has 1,089 students, while there are 301 from outside of the State.

Luray.—Dr. J. R. Souder, a chiropractic physician of Harrisonburg, who each week comes to Luray in the pursuit of his profession, was run over by an automobile in Shenandoah county while on his way to Luray, sustaining a broken leg and perhaps serious injuries. At the time of the accident Dr. Souder was standing against his automobile writing a note when a car driven by two men struck his machine, knocking him about twenty feet with the above named results.

STATE CAPITAL

Value Of Virginia Crops.

Richmond.—Value of six of Virginia's principal crops increased in the past five years from approximately $38,924,000 to $134,314,000, according to figures compiled by Henry M. Taylor, of the Bureau of Crop Estimates in Virginia, for the Florida Bureau for the purpose of comparison. The value of the crops in question — tobacco, wheat, peanuts, potatoes, apples and cotton—for the year 1918, is given as $110,338,000.

Total acreage in cultivation in 1914 was $4,650,000, the report shows. In 1918 this figure had increased to 5,243,000, and by 1919 to 5,350,000. The Bureau of Crop Estimates is now working on the acreage for 1920.

In a period of five years the cotton raised in Virginia has increased in value from $830,000 to $3,671,000 The acreage in five years, however, has fallen from 45,000 to 42,000 acres, and the produce per acre from 265 pounds to an average of 240 pounds.

Statistics prepared on the subject of tobacco show that the value of the crop last year was $62,141,000, compared with a value of $10,236,000 in 1914 and a value of $44,696,000 in 1918.

Acreage in this crop, the report shows, has increased from 175,000 to 230,000 in the five-year period and 15,000 acres in 1918. Yield per acre of tobacco is given in 1914 as 650 pounds and last season on an average of 570. In 1918, however, the yield per acre was 770 pounds to the acre.

Virginia wheat also showed a large increase in acreage and value, the 1914 figures being 779,000 acres worth $12,200,000, and the 1919 figures being 1,060,000 acres, from which a crop valued at $280,017,000 was produced. Yield per acre in 1914 was 14.5 bushels an acre, while in 1919 it was 11.8 bushels the acre.

Apples were practically the only thing which are not recorded in the list of articles gaining not only in value, but acreage. There was no record kept by the department in 1914 of the barrels of apples produced in Virginia, but the records show that the crop in 1918 was valued at $7,166,000 and was 1,766,000 barrels. Last year the value of the crop was $7,917,000, although the crop fell to 1,508,000 barrels.

Peanuts were not listed as a crop in 1914, but the figures of Mr. Taylor's report shows that the crop increased in one year in value from $11,723,000 to $14,420,000, the crop decreasing in size, however, about 1,000 acres and the yield from bushels to the acre to thirty-eight bushels.

Potatoes probably is the only crop raised in Virginia which shows an increase in acreage, yield and value. This crop increased in acreage from 112,000 in 1914 to 135,000 in 1918, and 121,000 last year. The yield increased from sixty-five bushels to the acre to ninety-four bushels in 1918 and ninety-five last year.

Values of the crop, which has come to be one of the principal ones raised in the State, increased from $5,606,000 five years ago to $16,228,000 two years ago and $18,047,000 last year.

Death Of Mrs. Swanson.

After an illness of more than a year, in which time she was under treatment of the most skilled physicians and surgeons of America, Mrs. Elizabeth Lyons Swanson, wife of United States Senator Claude A. Swanson, died at her home in Washington. Illness was due to a complication of ailments, which baffled medical science. The body was brought here and the funeral took place from St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Swanson was the daughter of the late Dr. Peter and Addie Deane Lyons, and was a native of this city, where she was educated. It was while her husband was governor of Virginia that Mrs. Swanson achieved many social triumphs and successes, due to her rare good judgment and splendid tact, discharging her duties as hostess for the Old Dominion at the Jamestown exposition with a skill that won admiration on every side. She had a prominent place in the social life of Washington.

Southward Made Director.

W. Ross Southward has been elected a director of the Odd Fellows Building Corporation, the organization of Odd Fellows which proposes to erect a building in a centrally located point in Richmond.

Reserve Bank Is Standing Pat.

As long as loans by banks in this district are kept within the proper boundaries, the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond will not adopt the sliding scale of discount rates, which has already been placed in effect by four reserve banks in an effort to curb borrowing. The local institution has succeeded in getting a sufficient conservation of credit in this district to make the gradual and progressive discount rates, recently authorized, unnecessary at this time.

To Study Problems.

Mrs. Roy K. Flannagan, formerly executive secretary of the School of Social Work and Public Health and Anti-Tuberculosis Association, and at present secretary of the Juvenile Protective Association, has been selected by the executive committee of the Interdenominational Welfare League to represent it in a comprehensive study of the problems involved in the work undertaken by the league.